

ART. XXXII.—*Notes and Descriptions of New Zealand Lepidoptera.*

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PYRAUSTIDAE.

Scoparia crypsinoa Meyr.

Having by degrees received from Mr. Hudson a considerable series of this rather variable species, I am now of opinion that *agana* Meyr. can only be regarded as a synonym of it, as I find no constant distinction.

TORTRICIDAE.

Harmologa brevicula n. sp.

♀. 23 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax yellow-whitish. Abdomen whitish. Forewings oblong, rather short, costa anteriorly gently arched, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen hardly oblique, rounded beneath; pale greyish suffusedly mixed with yellow-whitish, more yellowish-tinged towards dorsum; cilia white. Hindwings whitish, very faintly greyish-tinged on dorsal half; cilia white.

Arthur's Pass, 4,000 ft., in February (Hudson); one specimen. Much shorter-winged than *siraea* ♀, and with termen much less oblique than in *tritochlora* ♀, which are the two species nearest to it.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Helioestibes chlorobela n. sp.

♂. 22 mm. Head dark grey. Palpi grey-whitish, anteriorly suffused with dark fuscous, terminal joint hardly half as long as second. Antennae fasciculate-ciliated (3). Thorax dark fuscous suffused with ferruginous. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins light grey, anal tuft grey. Forewings elongate, gradually dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, hardly oblique; dark fuscous, suffusedly overlaid with deep ferruginous; extreme costal edge white anteriorly except at base, and whitish marks on costal edge at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$; some scattered whitish hair-scales towards middle of disc, and between $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa and tornus; cilia grey, basal half dark fuscous. Hindwings blackish; a suffused gradually expanded ochreous-whitish median streak from near base to beyond cell; cilia ochreous-whitish, towards tornus and apex greyish, with dark-fuscous basal shade.

Mount Arthur, 3,600 ft., in January (Hudson); one specimen. Closely allied to *illita*, of which it might be supposed to be a mountain form with loss of orange colour of hindwings, but the difference in structure of palpi (terminal joint in *illita* about $\frac{2}{3}$ of second) indicates that it is probably distinct.

Charixena n. gen.

I propose this name in place of *Philpottia* Meyrick (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, vol. 48, p. 416), which, as Mr. Hudson has kindly pointed out to me, was unfortunately preoccupied by *Philpottia* Broun in Coleoptera the year before. I could not know this at the time.

HELIODINIDAE.

Stathmopoda phlegyra Meyr.

With increased material I find that *fusilis* Meyr. cannot be kept specifically separate from this.

ELACHISTIDAE.

Elachista exaula Meyr.

An abnormal variety (♀) from the Mataura River (Hudson) has posterior $\frac{3}{5}$ of forewing suffused with rather dark grey; the normal type occurs in the same locality, and I am confident that it is only a variety, though of much interest, as it seems to connect the species with the dark-winged group.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Orthenches cuprea Meyr.

A fine specimen now sent by Mr. Hudson shows that this species was wrongly placed in *Hyponomeuta*, the maxillary palpi being well developed, curved, ascending, as usual in *Orthenches*; they must have been damaged in the original type.

TINEIDAE.

Astrogenes n. gen.

Head with dense loosely-appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue absent. Antennae $\frac{5}{6}$, in ♂ pubescent, basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, slightly curved, subascending, with appressed scales, second joint rough beneath, with lateral series of rather short bristles, terminal joint as long as second, transversely flattened, obtuse. Maxillary palpi rather long, several-jointed, folded, scaled. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia nearly 1; 2 widely remote, 3-7 nearly parallel.

Allied to *Tinea*.

Astrogenes chrysograpta n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous. Palpi whitish, anterior surface forming a strong black streak with whitish edges. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark bronzy-fuscous, with some bronzy suffusion in disc posteriorly; markings pale golden-metallic; a slender streak along basal half of fold; a slightly excurved transverse line before middle; five transverse dots on posterior half of costa, second confluent with a transverse mark in disc; a transverse mark from dorsum before tornus; a small transverse apical spot: cilia light greyish, with dark-fuscous subbasal shade, and within this some golden-metallic basal marks. Hindwings dark purple-grey; cilia grey.

Mount Arthur, 4,200 ft., in January (Miss Stella Hudson); one specimen. An interesting and beautiful insect.

Tinea fagicola n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10 mm. Head grey, face whitish. Palpi rather short, whitish banded with dark fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey ringed with black. Thorax blackish, somewhat pale-sprinkled. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous irregularly speckled with whitish; variable short white costal strigulae, normally five or six on basal third, three about middle, two at $\frac{2}{3}$, one or two beyond this, and two before apex; oblique narrow blackish fasciae from costa before and beyond median group not reaching dorsum; two or three suffused white strigulae on middle of dorsum: cilia grey with black subbasal line and dark-fuscous subapical shade, marked with white on praeapical strigulae. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey, with dark-fuscous subbasal line.

Day's Bay, Wellington, from December to February, on *Fagus* trunks (Hudson); seven specimens. Although very dissimilar to the normal form of *T. margaritis*, I have a mottled variety of that species which made me at first doubtful whether this might not be a dark local form of it; it may be useful, therefore, to point out that (as I find on closer study) the palpi in *margaritis* are much longer and more slender relatively, and the antennae in *margaritis* are relatively longer, with closer and much more numerous joints (nearly 50), whilst in this species they do not much exceed 30 and are more distinct.

NEPTICULIDAE.

Nepticula progonopsis n. sp.

♂. 6 mm. Head deep orange. Antennae dark grey, eye-caps whitish. Thorax dark purple-grey. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings lanceolate; dark purple-grey: cilia grey, toward base mixed with dark purple-grey. Hindwings with frenulum long, simple; dark grey; cilia grey.

Mount Arthur, 4,000 ft., in January (Hudson); one specimen.

HEPIALIDAE.

Porina ascendens n. sp.

♀. 42-52 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous. Forewings with costa almost straight, arched near apex, termen slightly rounded, oblique; pale bronzy-ochreous; an irregular-edged inverted-triangular patch of grey-whitish irroration extending beneath middle from base to $\frac{3}{4}$, more or less partially edged above by a dark-fuscous line and also anteriorly beneath; post-median and subterminal series of small whitish spots or marks finely edged with dark-fuscous irroration parallel to termen, placed in more or less developed bands of grey-whitish irroration: cilia pale ochreous sometimes mixed with dark fuscous, obscurely barred with whitish. Hindwings very pale rosy-grey, tinged with pale ochreous towards termen; cilia pale ochreous barred with whitish.

Mount Arthur, in January (Hudson); two examples. Although I have not seen a male, I venture to describe this, which is quite distinct from any other.